ARRIVAL

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,

The Fishery Troubles in England. IMPORTANT SPEECH ON BOARD THE ATLANTIC.

Arrival of Despatches, and Expected Settlement of the Question.

New Postal Treaty between Prussia and the

United States.

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION MANIA. The Dominican Republic in the European

Money Market. THE TROUBLES AT TAHITI.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREECE.

THE CROPS OF EUROPE. &c., &c., &c

The Collins steamship Atlantic, Cant West, with four days later advices from all parts of Europe, reached her dock about half past three o'clock yesterday morning. She seft Liverpool on the 11th inst., at a quarter past four o'clock. P. M., and arrived at the Hook at eleven o'clock on Saturdey night—thus making the passage in ten days and seven hours. The A. has now made the four quickest successive trips ever accomplished between this port and

ingston, Esq , special bearer of dispatches from London, relative, of course, to the fishery question; Miss Fitzpatrick, the accomplished actress, who is to appear at Niblo's; the Rev. Dr. Wainright, who visited the jubilee of June in London; and the Bateman children.

Our thanks are due Mr. J. W. Beebe, one of the passengers, Mr. Edward Cavendy, first officer, and Mr. J. W. Rogers chief engineer of the Atlantic, for the latest papers. The Asia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening,

7th instant, at ten minutes past 5 o'clock. The news by the Atlantic is of no special importance. The fishery question is discussed in most of the London papers, and has caused a slight depression in the funds. The general belief appears to be that the matter will be settled amicably.

Mr. J. Macgregor, formerly President of the Board of Trade, publishes a letter in the London News and other metropolitan papers, strongly in favor of an amicable adjustment of the fishery question. On the same subject, the News of the 9th says, in its remarks on the money market: "As regards one of the points that has told very sensibly in favor of the bears, viz; the American Fishery dispute, we are in a position to state, from the best authority, that in the present position of the affair there is not the slightest ground for the fear that any interruption of our friendly relations with the

The London Times, of the 11th inst., contains an edito rial relative to the Kaine affair in this city, and the fishery troubles, and states that both questions are difficult to settle, as they are brought up on the eve of the Presidential election. The Times says that, if Kaine was an Englishman or a Scotchman, instead of an Irishman, he would be delivered up immediately.

that in a note addressed by the English government to the Austrian cabinet, the assurance is given that all neasures of precaution will be taken to prevent the presence of Kessuth in London from troubling the good re lations established between England and Austria.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamship Formesa sailed from Southampton on Saturday, the 7th inst., for Port Phillip and Sidney, and is to be after-Australian colonies. She is the fourth steamer that has left England for Australia.

Emigration to Australia continues undiminished. Fifty ships, of from 500 to 2,000 tons, are entered to sail during the present month from Liverpool. London, and Ply-

The citizens of London were to hold a meeting on the 11th inst., for the relief of Montreal.

The London Herald, of the 9th inst . says :-

The London Herald, of the 9th inst., says:—

A new loan, the prospectus of which will be found in the advertising columns of the Herald to day, has made its appearance at market. It is for account of the Dominian Republic, which is constituted of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo; the amount 4750 000. The Union Bank of this city is appointed the banking agence for the issue of scrip receipts, the respectable firm of Meser. J. R. Thompson & Co. beins the appointed snowts for the management of the loan. The independence of the republic was declared in 1845, and after a sneeds of contest of some duration, was scienceleded by its neighbor, the Haytian Republic. It has also been acknewloaded by, and treaties made with, England, France, the United States Russia, and other powers. The subscription price of the bonds is fixed at 70 per cent.

had been received in London. They were far from satisfactory. Disorder and danger existed all along the border and it was feared that the enemy was establishing tiself in the mountains and ferests near Ultenhage and Fort Elizabeth. Head quarters continue at Fort Beaufort. The Prussian Journal of the 4th inst., contains an an

nouncement of considerable interest to all Germans resi-dent in the United States. According to this a postal treaty is on the eve of being concluded between Pru-sia and the Washington government, whereby single letters from and to any part of the United States and the Ger man postal union will henceforth be forwarded at the re

pamed Rastoff, has proposed to the government to remove the rocks called Trinkelin, in the Catterat, which are great impediment to navigation. M Rastoff is at present employed with M. Maillefert in removing rocks at the bottom of Heligate, near New York.

The Coursier d'Athenes states that the commander of

the American frigate, who had arrived at the Piræus to institute an inquiry into the complaints of the Rev. Mr. King, the American clergyman, had sent a steamer to duct to enquiry at Athens. The Courrier d'Athenes states that Mr. King demands, not only a reparation for the force that has been used to prevent him from publicly exercising his vocation, but also an indemnity for som land of which he has been illegally deprived by the government. The correspondent of the Oest Deutsche Post states that the U. S. steamer San Jacinto was at Con stantinople, waiting to take the minister residing there

It is stated in a letter from Athens that a Green-French company has made propositions for establishing a railway from Athens to the Piracus. This will be the first railway

The Relie Gerette announces that the petition of the populace of Friburg against the government imposed on

exception of M. Frere Orban, who quits the Finance Department.

The Moniteur of France announces that the commercial relations between Belgium and France are placed under the regime of the common law the treaty of 1845 not having been prolonged or renswed.

On Saturday, the 7th inst. Mr. Wm. Cobbett, son of the late William Cobbett who had been for many years an inmate of the Queen's Bench. London, was enlarged. The Lord Chancellor informed Air Cobbett that he had not been confined for coutempt of court, but for the non-payment of costs.

payment of costs.

A letter from Warraw states that the choices was making great ravages at Sicrada. The deaths were very

numerous.

Mrs. John Wilson, widow of the eminent Scottish vo-calies has met with her death very suddenly while bath-ing at Portobello. The decoased lady went late a bath log machine about six colock in the evening, along with a female companion, and threw herself biddy from the steps into the water. As the did not immediately rise again, her companion become a armod, and screened for

assistance, which was promptly rendered. The unfortu-nate lady was lifted out of the water in a senseless con-cition. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause of death. General Filangieri resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Sicily: the Sicilian funds fell two per cent; he imme-

the steam in times tell two per cent; he immediately resumed office.

The great enterprise of draining the lake of Haariem is completed, and there now remain of what was once a sea only some flaques of water, which the engineers are preparing to remove.

paring to remove.

The Sardinian consul notifies Lloyd's that vessels coming from Cuba are now exempted from quarantine at Genoa, but the regulations are still enforced against skips from the Brazils.

We observe, by the Essex Standard, that D. Sears, of Boston, has presented a silver flagon and paton to the Church of St. Peter, Colchester, "where repose the ashes of his English ancestors."

LONDON, Tuesday, August 10, 1852.
The Fisheries Question—Opinions in England—Blunders of the Derby Administration-Position of the Ministry-Sir J. Pakington-Miscellaneous Intelligence-The Mosquito

government of the United States and Great Britain relative to the fisheries off Nova Sc. tia. \*he first account of which, with Mr Webster's despatch, was taken from the columns of the New York Herald, is not regarded here in a serious light. The funds have not been affected, though an attempt was made by certain speculators on change to turn the news to account. It is to be regretted that an attempt has been made in the United States to excite a feeling hostile to England on the subject, America has no better wishers than Englishmen, and it is desirable, also, for the peace of the world, that the two nost powerful nations of the earth should remain on the amicable footing upon which they now stand. Next mail will doubtless bring us the result of the first negotiation between Mr. Crampton and the Hon. Daniel Webster. I shall not here enter into the facts of the case, which are fully before you, but shall confine myself to the exposition of the general feeling here on the subject. It is, that according to existing treaties, the English government have the right to refuse permission to American boats to fish in the waters under dispute, but that it ought to have given notice of such intention to the government of the United States. By such a precautionary measure the present misunderstanding would never have taken

It would seem that the Derby administration is doomed to blunder. Lord Derby himself is perhaps the only member of the cabinet entitled to respect as a statesman. He was, at a former period Under Secretary of State for the colonies, and as leader of the House of Commons, when Lord Stauley, he made himself necessarily acquainted with every important event that took place. Sir J. Pakington, on the contrary, was nothing but a country squite, with no knowledge of the routine of official, business, and tact as a statesman is as essential a qualification as energy. He has followed in the footsteps of his colleague, Lord Malmesbury, whose blunders have done so much damage to the actual gorernment.

In my last communication I sent you a clear result of the elections Parliament does not meet till October. Should Lord Derby not modify his cabinet, as it now exists, he must resign office.

London is empty, or nearly so The opera houses clessenext week. A new opera "Caelida," by Prince Albert's brother, has been favorably received at Her Malesty's. The success may be attributed to courtoisie, but still the music has some merit.

The Queen has salled on a cruize to Antwerp, accompanied by a flotilla of five war steamers.

The Mocquito, one of the vessels which competed successfully at the Ryde regulta against the America, has carried off the prizes at the Plymouth regata. The America did not run. The Cowes regatta takes place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, but the list of vessels entered has not yet been published.

The English funds are heavy, with a downward tendency.

There is nothing stirring on the continent. Commons, when Lord Stanley, he made himself necessa-

There is nothing stirring on the continent.

## The Fishery Troubles-Important Speech on Board the Atlantic.

DINNER ON BOARD THE ATLANTIC—SPEECH OF JOHN LIVINGSTON, ESQ.—THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT BACKING OUT—PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY SETTLE-MENT OF THE FISHERY DIFFICULTIES—TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS—VOTE OF THANKS TO CAPTAIN

A dinner was given by Captain West, on Saturday, at which all the good things of the table, including wines, were bountifully provided. All enjoyed themselves, and the best of feeling prevailed. After the cloth was removed, several gentlemen having expressed a desire that some appropriate manifestation should be made of the passengers' sentiments towards Captain West, and John Livingston, Esq., of New York, baying been called upon,

On this, the last day we shall have the pleasure of meeting at the social board of the good ship Atlantic it method, make known our kind feelings towards the gal-lant captain who has brought us so safely and pleasantly eross the broad ocean, which but a few days since sepa rated us, by more than three thousand miles, from our homes. In making our grateful acknowledgments to the commander of this vessel, though we may add little to his already widely extended fame, which has long been known to haif the world, yet we shall part with the satis' faction of knowing, that at least one great duty has been left not unperformed; and it is hoped he will receive

left not unperformed; and it is hoped he will receive with some pleasure, a compliment from this assemblage, composed, as it is, of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the United States.

1, see at the other table, one who stands first among the first of professions—one who is eminent, no less for great tearning and clequence, than for kindness and urbanity. As all must have made his acquaintance with pleasure, so none will part from him but with regret. None can mistake that I mean the Rev. Dr. Walmwright, whose many thousand friends will be glad to know he returns in all the strength and vigor of youth. His travels have restored him to health, and I know that he is happy—for the good must always be happy.

At the same table too, is another, who is justly esteemed the kindest and boet, as well as one of the ablest of men—one whose business it is to interpret the laws and decide upon those disputes, which, in this world of treable and misunderstanding must ever arise between man and man. How satisfactorily and uprightly Judged aims has discharged his sacred duty since his elevation to a seat in the judiciary of the city of New York, all who have had the pleasure of appearing before him will readily testify. His friends and admirers, among whom I hope always to be ranked, will be happy to know he returns home perfectly restored to that health which had been impoired by the severe labors entailed upon him in the assiduous discharge of the duties of his responsible station.

entailed upon him in the assiduous discharge of the duties of his responsible station.

Long may he, and that bright eyed youth, his talented son, now by his side, retain their health and happiness. As the son may justly be preud of the father, so the father need be no less proud of the son, whom, long after his parents shill, in the course of nature, have been called to the tomb. I hope may occupy a position now so worthily filled by his parent.

At my right sits one who, though he resides in the small State of New Jersey, is by no means a little man. I allude to Judge Randelph, known to every man in his State as an excellent lawyer and an upright Judge. He too, after enriching his mind by several months of European travel, undertaken because of sickness, comes back to enjoy the happiness of his dear domestic circle, fully restored to that health which must ever be esteemed far beyond all earthly treasure.

restored to that health which must ever be estemed far beyond all earthly treasure.

There are at the table many other eminent persons, from various parts, gentlemen of note and distinction in their several avocations, but to name them all would be to go over half the passenger list.

Here, too, are several worthy gentlemen from England, a country the most free and enterprising of any in Europe; aland which we have travelled with delight, because connected with it are our earliest associations. As from her we now receive many of those manufactures essential to the comforts of life, so from her sheres came our very nursery tales, those well remembered effusions with an our delighted infancy, and the very thought of which carries us back to the happy days of boyheed. Her lovely scenery brought to our remembrance the days of Ceck Robin:

Who killed Cook Robin?

Who killed Cook Rotin? I, said the sparrow.

With my bow and arrow,

I killed Cock Robin.

and how we had mourned the poor bird's cruel death. We remembered the pity once felt for the faithful animal for which—

remembered the pity once felt for the faithful animal for which—

Old Mother Hubbard

Went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bene;
But when she got there,
The cupboard was bars.
And so the poor dog got none.

How we had cuyled—

Little Jack Horner,
Who sat in the corner

Enting a Christman mince pie.

We were carried back to the times, when we were enchanted by the stories of "Mother Goose," and "Jack the Giant Killer," melted to tears by the history of the "Children in the Wood," and delighted with the biography of that Tom Thumb, who

Was the son of a farmer, whose wife,
Having never before had a son,
Had prayed to the Fairy Queen Mab, in the hope,
The she'd kindly prosent her with ene:
Of the sood natured fairy complies
And sone's her, in shery, upon midaummer's day.
A son of spacely that son.

But, enough of these childles recollections.
Others may mourn over the noverty and misery among the working classes of England, but I have seen none of the I found only a happy, industrious, well-governed people; I found a country beautiful and flourishing above

all others in Europe; I found, everywhere, the kindest feelings prevailing towards us and our country, and the strongest desire was manifested by all to maintain with it the most amicable relations. Having, within the last four weeks, travelled through England Ireland, and Scotland, no little opportunity has been afforded to learn the feelings of the peeple of all classes upon the pre ent question of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, and I do believe a war between the two nations is impossible. A war with us would be so unpopular among the British people that their government could not undertake it.

But I have also the pleasure of saying, which I do upon the authority of our Minister at the Court of St. James, that, unders so unfortunate a thing as an actual collision shall have occurred previous to the arrival at Washington of the despatches now on board of this steamer, and those to follow by the Asia, no further trouble can grow out of the matter. As and that man, of whom all are proud to speak—he who unites to mojesty of person divine substantiality of mind, with these unvessing resources of learning and imagination, which stamp him as the colossal intellect of America and the greatest of earthly statesmen—as said Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, several weeks ago, so now, with scarcely an exception, say the press and people of England—that their government have made a mistake. The English ministry may have been wrong, but the English people are right; they justly condem the conduct of Malmesbury and Lord Derby; and we have been assured, by the best authority, that the government having, though at the eleventh hour, discovered their blunder, will now leave nothing undone to repair it.

To conclude. I am pleased to find by my side some of

are right; they justly condemn the conduct of Mainesbury and Lord Derby; and we have been assured, by the best authority, that the government having, though at the eleventh haver, discovered their blunder, will new leave nothing undone to repair it.

To conclude. I am pleased to find by my side some of my countrymen who have been abroad for years, travelling in every quarter of the globe. They enthusiastically bear testimony to the superior energy and greatness of America asserting that in every undertaking conducted by individual enterprise no land can equal ours. They are right. Where is there a newspaper, at the same time so widely circulated, and so cheap and able. as the New York and Erie? Where a newspaper, at the same time so widely circulated, and so cheap and able. as the New York and Erie? was received on board this morning, from the plict beat. hundreds of miles at sea. Where is there a hotel to be compared to the Astor. or the Irving, or the Union Place. or the New York, or the Charendon?

Ah! did Capitain West but think how great will be the happiness caused by the safe arrival of this noble ship, well worthy of so noble a commander, this thought alone, to so good a man. would be sufficient recompense for the watchful care he has exercised over us. Do you know how happy are these young men, now sitting, for the last time at your excellent table! Having seen thopeauties of France, and Italy, and England, they yet assert none are so charming as their dear loves of their native towns; the daughters of America are more lovely than the fairest of the fair in foreign lands—that none can be compared to her whose prayer, even now, may be—

Roll gently ye blillows,

Blow gently ye breezes.

And wart my dear Willie once more to my arms.

Their hearts beat quicker with loyful emotions, at the thought that this prayer will soon be answered.

Here at my left, are sons, who, after years of wandering in far distant lands, are now roturning to live again among the familiar scenes of childhood. They do not yet know

The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand,
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land,
The deers across their greensward bound,
Through slade and sunny gleam,
And the swan glider past them with the sound
Of some rejoicing stream.
We have visited
The octtage bomes of England,
By thousands on her plains;
Thy are smiling o'er the silvery brooks,
And round the hamiet vanes.
Yet do we feel there are none so happy as our own fair,
blessed firesides—the

And round the hander vanes.

Yet do we feet there are none so happy as our own fair, blessed firesides...the

Home of our hearts!—our fathers home!

Land of the brave and free!

The beel is flashing through the foam

Tha' bears us on to thee!

How vain to seek on foreign shores the comforts of a home! How win to wander in search of amusement, far away from those who of all else can make us happy. We return from all the false glitter and glare of the old world, with the conviction that true happiness can only be found in the land that lies before us—by our own firesides! Boes not the heart move, and our own firesides! Boes not the heart move, and our blood rise bigh, at that name! Our own firesides At the utterance of these simple words, the sweetest dreams arise—the tenderest chords of feeling are awakened—tears of joy fill our eyes; a gentle form is near us now, a small white hand is clasped in ours—two sweet little boys, reseate with the glow of that heavenly innocence to be found only in the child are sleeping by their mother's side. Where, I asked, can happiness find a fitter shrine? There is ever our refuge from the storm of passion strife and care; the churlish tempest may rage, but there its fury cannot reach us; the thunder clouds may biacken the sky, but there all is calm and cheerful.

Shrine of my household deties!

Pair scene of my household deties!

cerful—
Shrine of my household detries!
Fair scene of my household detries!
Fair scene of my house unsuilled,
To thee my burdened spirit files,
When fortune frowns, or care annoys:
Thine is the biles that never cloys.
The smile whose truth hat hot been the what then, are this world's times income.

The smile whose truth hath oft been tried;
What then, are this world's timeljoys,
To thee, my fireside!

The Rev. Dr. Wainwright, in behalf of the passengers,
in a most eloquent speech, complimented Captain Wost,
after which the company were called on deck to take a
first look at the coast of Long Island.

OPINIONS IN ENGLAND. OPINIONS IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Globe, (ex.gov't organ.) August 9.]

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the following statement, which we suppose is intended to
be received as "from authority," on the American Fishery question:—
"In reference to a question which naturally, at this moment, absorbs the public attention both in England and
in the United State, the facts are as follow.—Her Majesty's government have made no new claims on the
United States, and have wildhrawn no concessions made
to that government. No renewal of the long-vexed question respecting the Bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord
Aberdeen's concession of 1845, respecting that arm of the
sca, (guarded as it was by his Lordship, by an assertion
of our rights over the whole bay) remains where it was.
The disputed interpretations of the technical terms of the
treaty of 1818 remains where it was. All that has been
done by the government, is to strenghten our squadron on the coasts of Newfoundhand. Nova Scotia
and New Brunswick, to defend a right which the
United States do not and never did dispute, namely, that of retaining exclusively in our possession
the water within three miles of our own shores from the
encreachments of both French and American fishermen; and the American vessel, the Coral, alluded to, was
seized within a quarter of a mile of our own coast.
Cur squadron is new no larger than the French one on
the same coasts. Our right is that which demands the respect of all nations of the globe—one acknowledged by
international hav; and if for many years our successive
governments have neglected to protect their fellow subjects as France and the United States always protect
theirs, both in America and in the channel, we can only
be grateful to our present Ministers for repairing their
fatal supineness.

We shall return to this subject upon which both here
and across the Attantic the public have been most grossly
misinformed and misled."

We have already declared that no party motives shall
lead us prematurely to range ourselve

importance to this matter, adds one more motive to those already existing for the early meeting of Parliament.

[From the London Chronicle, August 9.]

The grave misunderstanding between this country and the United States, to which the guestion of the American fisheries have given rise—and which appears, from our latest transatizatic intelligence, to be daily growing more serious—will go a long way to dispel any amiable prejudices which enthusiastic persons may entertain in favor of improvising Secretaries of State. Sir John Pakington and Lord Malmesbury have contirted by their ignorance and folly, to blunder into a position in which it is impossible for them either to advance with justice, or to retreat with honor. Brilliant ability and chining coquence may, perhaps, be dispensed with in the chiefs of the Executive departments; but the very least which can be expected of men charged with the interests of a great empire, is an average share of information and a moderate amount of common sense. The Secretaries for the Colonies and for Foreign Affairs have shown, however, that they have not acquired the former, and that nature never gifted them with the latter.

[From the London Times, August 10.]

The overbearing pretensions in which Americans are semetimes wont to indulge themselves can never be admitted. They divide the Northern continent of America with correlves, and the fisheries of the consta are subject to a corresponding division. But while we say those much, and while we are prepared to maintain that the strictic of the case, so far from pertaining to the Americans reside wholly with ourselves, we should be disposed,

not only to acknowledge the claim to consideration which has been constituted by usage, but to put a liberal construction on the treaty itself. There is some foundation for the argument that bays of large extent should not be treated like smaller injets, and we may presume that Sir Robert Peel's government was influenced by considerations of this nature in conceding to the American fishermen the entrance to the Bay of Fundy in 1845. In applying for instance, the same rules to European States, it would be clearly unreasonable, supposing France and Spain were under the same government, that other nations should be excluded from the Bay of Biscay by a line from Brest to Ferrol, though the Bay of Biscay is undoubtedly a bay. The opinions however, so hastily expressed in the American Senate were without justification in fact, for the wrong deing was excusively on the side of the States, though they might have reasonably expected that encreachments so long connived at would be denounced at last with less abruptness, and adjusted with more consideration for the feeling of a people so nearly connected with ourselves. The entire question concerns the liberate of the fishermen of the States have been pursuing their calling upon fishing grounds which pertain to subjects of the Britch crown. Long usage, previous concessions, and even arguments of a broader and more general kind, suggest that the question should be treated in a liberal and conciliatory spirit; but the law of the case, to which the Americans have so intemperately appealed. Is decidedly against them; and while we regret that measures calculated to Irritate a sensitive nation should have been so hastily adopted, were constrained to observe that their own proceedings have been equally procipitate, and that such view as were expressed in the Senate, are ill adapted to premote a settlement of the dispute. It is no credit to either State that its first step on an occasion like has bould have been to equip war steamers for action, and we trust that the awakening se

may speedily de patch the minir by man, August 11.]
speed.

[From the London Herald (gov't organ), August 11.]
Mr Webster says that the American fishermen shall be protected "hook and line, and bob and sinker." We also have fishermen in those waters, and the waters are theirs; and we want no more for them, and we have long been content with much less than fair play for "their hook and line, and hob and sinker."

been centent with much less than fair play for "their hook and line and hob and sinker."

OPINIONS IN FRANCE.

[From the Paris Sicele, August 9.]

What forms the difficulty of the fishery question, or, to speak more correctly, what permits difficulties relative to it to be raised, is, that it has been regulated by half a dozen treaties, including that of Utrocht, in 1713. The etipulations of article thirteen of this treaty frespecting the right and limits of the fisheries were renewed by the treaty of 1763, which contains the cession of Canada by France. The treaty of Versailles, in 17183, which stipulated the independence of the United States, confirmed the rights previously recognized to French fishermen to practice their industry at three leagues' distance from the coasts. The rights of the Americans were also regulated at that spoch (1783), but not in a sufficiently clear manner. Since it was necessary to return to this subject by a convention, signed the 20th October, 1818, between the United States and England. We do not assert that the Americans have never exceeded their rights, and that the present pretensions should all be admitted; that would be too groat a novelty in their history. What we believe is, on the one part, that the concessions made in 1845, by the minister, Lord Berdeen, cannot be purely and simply withdrawn; and, on the other hand, that the English colonists, who wish to give premiums to their fishermen to be at down dimerion competition. A government has the right, when national honor requires it, to correct the false interpretation given to a treaty; but if it be pretended that it ought to be made a principle that, for a secondary interest, and one almost exclusively of ministerial vanity, a government has the right to withdraw every concession made in the name of a treaty, which it interprets differently to its predecessor, all stability in international relations would be at an end. The concessions consented to by Lord Aberdeen, and which have been in force for seven consecutive year

The Australia Diggings—The Emigration Mania.

In the Melbourne Morning Herold of the 2d of April 1st there is an official statement of the number of ounces of gold which arrived in that town and at Geelong at periodic times, from the 30th September, 1851, to the 31st of March, by the government escerts. This statement is interesting, as showing the enormous and increasing

yield			lount Ale	sander	diggings :-	nces of gold by
				government excert.		
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Morch 31. 1,379 60.824

Total. 22.85 200.308

Many of the Metbourne journals brought by the Stebenheath are enthrely filled with advertisements. A chamber of commune had been published by them, which contains an elaborate view of the condition and prospects of the colony of Victoria. According to this able document, whatever temporary inconveniences the colony has suffered, and is suffering, from the sudden discovery of gold, are likely to be amply compensated by its future extension and prospectity.

[From the London Chronicla, August 10.]

Each ship that arrives from Australia brings intelligence of fresh discoveries in the Southern El Dorado. It is said that the preduce of the gold minet, in the colony of Victoria alone, is already at the rate of between five and six millions sterling per armum. Large quantities of the precious metal are consigned to our merchants, and glittering specimens of unusual magnitude are submitted to the imspection of royalty. Nor is there any reason to believe that, as yet, we have anything more than a very imperfect notion of the riches which time and enterprise will develope. In a region declared by geologists to be auriforous only a very limited area has hitherto been explored. The discoveries which have been made up to the present time have far exceeded the dreams of the mest sanguine gold-seckers and it may fairly be presumed that much yet remains to teward research and adventure, and that Australia, as a gold-producing country, will eventually be found to equal, if it does not surpass, california.

[From the London Times, August 9.]

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, during the past week, show an increase. They consisted of 7 ships to Port Philip, of an aggregate capacity of 3,003 tons, towed, when a large consisted of 7 ships to Port Philip, of an aggregate capacity of 3,003 tons, towed, on the condition of the ships to Sydney, of 2,045 tons, exclusive of them is to Australia, from the ports of London, Diversors of Australia, from th

France.

MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES—THE BOMBARD-MENT OF TRIPOLI, ETC.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of ex king Jerome, has been offered the Ministry to the United States, in occord M de Sartiges. M Bonaparte has declined the embossy, but will go temporarily to Washington. We give the report, as it is current.

A decree in the Moniteur authorises the return to France of MM. Thiers, Creton, Duvergler, de Hauranne, Chaubelle de Remusal, Jules de Lasteyrie, and Gen. Laidet, and the interdiction to realdo in France is removed in favor of MM. Michel, Renaud, Signard, Joly, Thedore Bac, Belin, Ressa and Milotte. Surprise is expressed at the absence of Victor Hugo's name.

The rumor of the bombardment of Tripoli was nearly, but not quite correct.

but not quite correct.

Despatches dated 30th of July had arrived in Paris announcing that the prisoners respecting whom the difficulty occurred had been given up at the moment the

French ships were about to open fire. The cause of the difficulty was the ill treatment of two French deserters who had taken refuge at Tripoll, where attempts were made to convert them to Islamism. The men claimed the protection of the French Consul General; but, notwithstanding his interference, they were ill-treated and thrown into prison. Immediately on the news reaching France a squadron was ordered to sail from Toulon, on the 20th July, for Tripoli, with orders to effect the release of the two prisoners, or to destroy the town. On the afternoon of the 28th, the squadron suchored before Tripoli, and summoned the commandant, (for the Pasha had fied into the interior.) to deliver up the men by suries next morning. No answer having been returned by seven o'clock, the merchant vessels in the bay hauled out of the reach of the guns, the Consul struck his flag, and, with the other Christian residents, went on board the fleet. The squadron was about to open fire on the town, after a last summons to the commandant, when at 9 A. M. the men were promised to be surrendered and at 4 P. M. were given up. Next morning, the 30th the fleet put to sea.

It is considered likely that further modifications of the cabinet will take place, but without the introduction of any new element. M. Baroche, it is said, will be transferred to the Home Department, Persigny to the Department of State, now held by M. Fould, and Fould to the Ministry of Finance.

It is stated that the Russian embassy has received orders to maintain for the future nearer and less interrupted relations with the government of Louis Napoleon General Jomini, now at Paris, and high in the confidence of the Car, dined lately at St. Cloud. Prince Gortschakoff, head of the staff of Paskewitch, who travels with the professed motive of visiting the baths of Trouville, is also expected here, and is said to be charged with a special mission from the Emperor Nicholas.

The New Amnesty in France.

[From the Liverpool Courier, August II.]

The secret treaty, to which we lately referred, and as to the authenticity of which there is such a conflict of opinion, has, even though, perhaps, only a name, already worked its effect on the French President. The natural effect of a new Holy Alliance of the kind indicated, would be to concentrate the energies and inflame the nationality of the French. It would also create a rapprochement between those parties now opposed to legitimacy. The Prince President of the republic is evidently conscious of this, for he has issued a decree restoring to their country some of the most distinguished champions of the Orleans family. We need only name Messra. Thiers, De Remusat, Jules de Lastearis, and Duvergier de Hauranne, who are among the restored, in order to show that Louis Napoleon perceives the danger, and seeks to avertit by honorable means. It is notorious that there is a schism in the legitimist ranks—one section desiring the Count de Chamberd to mount the throne by right; the other by popular election. If we correctly interpret this amnesty, Louis Napoleon sees the danger of provoking a war, and rather seeks to raily round him all sensible Frenchmen against the dictation of foreigners. Such a step is a serious warning to the absolutiats, who of all things abominate the principle of an elective sovereignty.

A letter from Rome gives some details of the recent arrests of members of the revolutionary committee, resising in Lombardy. Tuscany, and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian consul, at Genoa, hearing of the death of a person a Lombard by birth, went to place seals on his property, when it was found that the decased was one of the paymasters of the conspiracy. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discovered—being by means of silk handkerchiefs, the colors of which disappeared by chemical washing the writing being brought out by the same operation. In consequence of this discovery various arrests have taken place at Ferrara, and other places in the Roman States.

The Troubles at the Society Islands.

The Troubles at the Society Islands.

[From the Paris Moniteur.]

An article of the Echo de Panama, copled into the Paris journals, has given rise to a conjecture entirely erroneous. That article speaks of troubles which have taken Jane in the island of Raiatea (Archipelago of the Society group), and of the flight of the Queen of that island. It was concluded that the Erench establishment of Tabiti and of Queen Pomare was meant. The three islands of Raiatea, Hunheine and Borabora form a separate group, which is not placed under the sovereignty of Queen Pomare, and is not subjected to the protectorate of France. These three islands are about 40 leagues distant from Tabiti, the events which have taken place there, bare not in any way altered the tranquillity of the island of Tabiti, where the vigine of the protectorate, according to the last news received at the end of March, continued to ensure the security and progress of the native and European populations, and the development of commercial interests.

[From the Paris Journal des Débats.]

We have given from the Moniteur a note which showed the protectorate of France by the conventions of June 17. 1837, and after a formal resignation by Queen Pomare of all the rights which she would pretend to have over them. They are governed by chiefs of the family of Queen Pomare would have desired to intervene for the support of the rights of a member of her family, where would she have got troops, since the military authorities at Tabiti, are under the orders of the protecting government, and are emposed exclusively of the infantry and architery of the marines. of a single company armed and paid by France, but te all probability supported by the Tabitian government. On what vessels could Pomare have emburked with her troops, since the military authorities at Tabitia reperation. It is a single company armed and paid by France, but te all probability supported by the Tabitian government. On what vessels could Pomare have emburked with her troops. As Raiatea has a population eighty leagues off to one of the Sandwich isles? We may consequently conclude that the whole account is only a fable, or that the petty chief of Raiatea, named Pomare like his cousin, has been driven away by his subjects which is not impossible.

News from Africa.

Two steamers with 1,000 slaves lately got away from the Gallians. A large armed slaver, with ten guns and Spanish colors, is reported to be cruising off the Gallians. H. M. brig Grane, Lieutenant Booham, had left Sierra Leone in pursuit, and returned on the 11th July. On the same day, H. M. steamer Fluto left for St. Vincent's, Cape Verde, to convey the Erglish mails of the 15th of July to Sierra Leone. When emising off Sherboro, a boat was seen in the river, painted like, and supposed to belong to, one of our men-of-war; she, however, turned out to belong to a slave vessel which passed the Crane at night, with 400 slaves and got clear. The Governor of Sierra Leone had received information of 2,000 slaves being itady for embarkation within ten miles of Mrs. Lighthourne's factory, in the Rio Pongos, with every preparation made for resistance until the "stock" leave the barnecoms.

Financial Intelligence.

[From the London Standard, Aug. 10.]

The unfavorable intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. relative to the Kaffir war caused the funds to open at a decline of \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. All experience proves that, at this period of the year, the markets are extremely sensitive, but a fall of nearly two per cent in the funds, when the abundance of money is considered, is somewhat remarkable. We must caution the public, however, not to be misled by the blustering of the American papers in regard to the fishery question. The only serious matter connected with it is, that the dispute has arisen on the eve of an election for a new President of the United States; and to obtain votes, each party will pander to the popular prejudices of the people, by talking loudly of war. There party tactics are perfectly well understood in America, and the best proof that nothing serious is expected to arise in the settlement of the question is, the improvement in the American stelement of the question is, the improvement in the American schemes in directuation, in which the coperation of capitalists in this country is sought, we should recommend them to be very cautious in entering into any of them until the fishery question was settled. Money continues very abundant, and great difficulty exists in employing it in a satisfactory manner; it will doubtless sooner or later find its way in investments in the funds and shares, which have been depressed below their real value.

The Fears for the Crops of Europe.

[From the Mark lane Express, August 9.]

The prospects for the wheat harvest have undergone a material change within the last fortnight; up to that period very high expectations were entertained, the appearance of the crop being then highly promising, and it was thought that the produce would be equal, if not superior to that of last year, both in quantity and quality. Upon closer investigation, it proves, however, that blight and mildew prevail to an extent likely to detract considerably from the yield, and there is reason to suppose that the quality of the new wheat will be extremely various.

detably from the yield, and there is reason to suppose that the quality of the new wheat will be extremely various.

We are certainly not disposed to place implicit reliance on all that is said on the subject, but after making due allowance for exaggeration, we can come to no other conclusion than that blight prevails in different localities so extensively, as to render it necessary to take a much lower estimate of the general result than we were induced to do some few weeks ago.

The most unfavorable reports which have yet reached us are from Norfolk and from Lincolnshire; indeed, the mischief appears to be more general along the east coast than elsewhere. From the west and the north the accounts are thus far promising, but many of the best wheat producing districts are seriously affected. We have heard of instances where the destruction has been so great as to threaten almost a total loss of whole fields; but, on the other hand, we have good authority for stating that, in many districts, a large produce of fine quality will be secured, provided we should be favored with auspicious weather for the ingathering.

It is at all times difficult to obtain accurate information as to the real position of the crops, not from any disposition to withheld the same, but from the fact that replicious formed from appearances in particular localities are too apt to give a bias, and lead to wrong conclusions as certain, vis., that the wheat crop will not give so good a return as was expected a few weeks ago. It was then estimated as likely to produce over an average. Many practical men now think it will be below the average of cood years.

The extent of the deficiency may be further increased

ord years.
The extent of the deficiency may be further increase.

hands to be abundant crops; and though wheat will not yield so plentifully as was at one time anticipated, a considerable reduction from the high estimates them formed would still leave a fair average produce. We do not, however, regard the future range of prices as depending on a small excess or deficiency in the home crops, so much as on the result of the harvest in the other corn-growing countries; and, until something definite shall have become known respecting the produce of Southern Russia and the Western States of America, we cannot be considered to pessess the requisite materials for forming a judgment on the subject.

The weather has been rather unsettled since our last, heavy showers having fallen at intervals in different parts of the kingdom; these have however, been gunerally succeeded by bright sunshine, and harvest work has scarcely been interrupted by the wet. Reaping has made considerable progress in all the early localities, but comparatively little corn has been carried. Samples of new barley and oats have made their appearance is many of the farmers markets, of fair quality, and one parcel of new wheat was exhibited at Gulidford om Thursday, the weight per bushed being estimated at 62 to (25) lbs.: but the berry was rather thin and uneven, having probably been cut somewhat too gasen. Prices of wheat have crept up about 1s, per quarter at several of the markets in the agricultural districts, the deliveries from the growers having been so small as to fall short of the quantity needed for the consumptive demand. At the leading ports, where stocks of foreign wheat and flour are held, sellers have found it difficult to obtain any advance.

In addition to the unfavorable reports respecting:

the leading ports, where stocks of foreign wheat ame advance
In addition to the unfavorable reports respecting wheat, another cause of serious uneasiness has arises. The potato crop has certainly been attacked by the discase on this side of the channel, as well as in Ireland. The disorder is said to have spread rapidly within the last fortnight, and the prevailing belief is that it will prove more destructive than it has done any preceding season for some years past. At present supplies are being hurried to market, and prices are thereby kept down, but we may expect that the forced consumption which is now going on will cause a scarcity hereafter. Them Scotland we have hitherto heard of few complaints, either in regard to wheat or potatoes, but the advices from Ireland speak of blight in wheat, and represent the potato murrain as very general and virulent. It is therefore calculated that the sister iste will require to import extensively, and large purchases of whoat and Indian corn aftoat have aiready been made in anticipation.

Indian corn aftoat have already been made in anticipation.

The reports from the continent of Europe respecting the probable result of the harvest, are not so universally favorable as they were a week or two ago, at the same time there are no actual complaints; and we are certainly disposed to think that the produce will, on the whole, turn out well. The rye crop has now been nearly all secured, and thus far nothing has been said about deficiency, on the contrary, most of the accounts speak well of the produce of this grain.

Letters from Konigsberg, of the 2d instant, (Monday last) state harvest to be in full progress there. Wheat and rye would, it was expected, give a good return; but barley and cats not so well, the extreme heat in July having proved injurious to the spring sown crops generally.

but barley and cats not so well, the extreme heat in July having proved injurious to the spring sown crops generally.

At Danzig, on the 2d inst, the weather had become wet, which, with the somewhat more encouraging reports from hence, had induced holders to raise their protessions, and wheat was generally held 1s. to 2s, per qr. higher than on that day se'nnight. A fair amount of business had been done during the preceding week. So to 31s, is a first of 3s, etc. 35s, 61 to 62 lbs. Lower Polish 40s. to 41s,; and 62 lbs. Bug, 42s. to 43s, per qr. free on board. The experts during the month of July had consisted of 2878 lasts wheat—the whole, with the exception of 647 lasts to Holland, to ports in the United Kingdom.

The advices from Stettin, of Tuesday's date, state that a firmer tone had been assumed by sellers—an opinion having gained ground that the crops would not prove so abundant as at one time expected. The best qualities of wheat had not here offered below 39s, to 40s, and the commoner sorts had been held at 35s, per qr., cost and freight to the east coast of Great Britain, being a rise of 1s to 2s, per qr. on the rates previously asked.

At Rostock the heat appears to have been intense throughout July, and it is feared that this may have had an unfavorable influence on the wheat crop. It may, however be remarked, that, as a general rule, hot and dry weather does not often do harm to wheat in the northern countries of Europe, and we therefore receive these reports with considerable caution. Rather enhanced terms had been asked at Rostock, which had tended to check business.

been asked at Rostock, which and tended to check business.

The advices from the near continuatal ports also speak of an improved feeling in the wheat trade, and there appears to have been an evident disposition on the part of holders to raise their pretensions; this was certainly the case at Hamburg on Tuesday, 35s. to 35s 6d, per qr. being then asked for 61 lbs. quality free on board at outports.

At Retterdam, on Monday, business was dull, and wheat and reasoning chirally at a received prices.

At Rotterdam, on Monday, business was dull, and wheat and tya easily obtainable at previous prices.

The most recently received advices from France are almost unanimous in stating that the harvest has turned out less favorably in that country than expected. Prices of wheat and flour had consequently railied at the principal markets in the interior, as well as at the chief shipping ports on the coast. At Paris, flour rose 2 ft. per sack on Wednesday.

The accounts from the southern countries of Europe speak favorably of the result of the crops; and the probability is that the Mediterranean will have some wheat te spare for export.

From Galatz the reports of the harvest are also of a sa-tisfactory character. At that place, Odessa, &c., prices of wheat and Indian corn had begun to tend downward.

Markets.

Lenson Movey Marker, August 10.—The English funds have been depressed all the week, owing to the unfavorable advices from the Cape, the fishery question, and the weather unfavorable for harvest. Closing prices on Tuesday were censols for account and money, 50% a %; three and quatter per cents 103%; bank tock, 227 a 230. A Dominican loan of £750 000, in a five per cent stock at 70, has been offered in London, but does not meet much favor. At the Bank of France discounts had increased 25 000.000 during the past month, and the branch banks were active. Four and a half per cents, 104.90; three per cents, 75.15.

20 000.000 during the past month, and the branch banks were active. Four and a haif per cents, 104.90; three per cents, 75.15.

Haver Corrox Marker, from 31st July to 7th inst.—The impulse given to our market for cotton by the favorable advices from Liverpool had been well sustained during the first day of last week, with another improvement in prices; but, since the demand has abated in England, affairs have been culmer at home, and, as in the preceding week, the realized advance at the beginning could not be completely sustained. On Saturday the sales rose to 1,500 bales, in continuation, some lots for the account of English manufacturers, and for speculation, with very firm prices, at the quotations current on the day before. On Monday the market had been more animated, and 3,100 bales changed hands, with a rise of 10 to 20c., viz., 75f. for the lower New Orleans, and 84 to 85f. for the very ordinary do. From Tuesday, however, the movement was abated, and in the four last days, nearly 500 to 600 bales per day, with a little weakness on the high prices of Monday, although the holders generally were firm. On Friday the week closed in the same position, but with more business doing. The brokers, in fixing the price that morning, have not considered, however, the rise of the first days as completely lost, and they have risen from the very lower and the very ordinary of New Orleans is also fixed at 86f. and the lower do. at 74f. The total males of the week which expires to day are 7.208 bales. We have received 7.015 bales, 6.73 by four United States ships, and the remainder either from Guadaloupe or by coasting vessels. The total importations of the month of July into this market have been 28.633 bales, against 26.000 of sales, of which as all of 1f. for the very ordinary, comparatively to that of the first.

WEIGHT, GANDY & CO. SCIRCULAR.

Corrox.—Since the date of our last circular, forwarded per the Canada on Saturday last, the demand for this

the first.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.'S CIECULAR.

Liverroot, August 19, 1852.

Cotton.—Since the date of our last circular, forwarded per the Canada, on Saturday last, the demand for this staple has been steady, the daily sales averaging about \$,000 bales, of which a larger quantity than usual is composed of other descriptions than American, some large parcels of Levant and Egyptian cotton having been taken on speculation. The advices per Asia do not differ from those previously to hand. Holders of American cotton offer their stock freely, but do not press cales, and prices remain unchanged from the rates of Friday last, market closing, however, with an improved feeling.

The sales for the three past days are estimated at—

Saturday.——Sood——And Spect. American, Saturday.——Sood——So

and per barrel. Indian corn fully maintains previous prices.

En RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & CO.'S CIBCULAR.

Liverroot, Aug 9, 1852

Since the 6th heavy thunder showers have failentimes, with intervals of fine hot sunshine. Our reports from various parts of England are of the same character as to weather, and our advices respecting blight and mildew partially existing in the crops (which we aliaded to last week) are further confirmed.

Under the influence of broken weather, and these ports adverse to the crop of wheat, holders of wheat and flour have been cautious sellers, and the transactions entered into in these articles have been at prices fully sustaining our last quotations, and in some instances rather exceeded, and a fair amount of business has been at prices to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears to be the mark for buyers of good parcels of Philapears of the parcel of the philapears of the parcel of new whort (1,100 busines).